

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
OF Seneca County.
SUPREME JUDGE,
PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,
OF Schoharie County.
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
MACHIAS C. WHITELEY,
OF Hamilton County.
SHERIFF,
ALEXANDER S. BOYS,
OF Hamilton County.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD,
OF Hamilton County.
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS,
OF Franklin County.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER S. RAMSEY,
OF Hamilton County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
WILLIAM LARWILL,
OF Hamilton County.
CHARLES BOESUL,
OF Hamilton County.

A peremptory draft will come upon the people one of these days, if the war continues, when no commutation will be allowed—the unhappy conscript being compelled to shoulder his musket, quit family, friends, and business, and step double-quick to the tented field. There is talk of such a draft now; but it is likely that this is only designed to prepare the public mind for the catastrophe. After the substance of the people is wasted; after they have begged themselves in paying commutation money, then will come the order to "march!" which cannot be evaded, and must not be disobeyed.

We did not suppose that Lincoln could be appalled by any combination of circumstances that did not threaten his own personal safety. It seems, however, from his own statement, that he is 'appalled at the magnitude of Gen. Grant's plans.' We suspect that the wretched man is only confused; and mistakes the perplexity of stupidity for a very different sensation. Appalled? Would to God he were susceptible of such a feeling!

The Enquirer of this morning says:—We are informed by the battle-field correspondent of the New York Times that our army has changed its base of operations. It has gone to Bowling Green, eighteen miles south of Fredericksburg. This position is said to be a better one than the former, and covers our communications. It is farther from Richmond, and its selection, after trying the Spottsylvania route, looks like the confession of defeat. If it was the best route, why not take it in the first place? We think this is the way the matter will be viewed by the country.

The telegraph to-day strives to put a cheerful look on the military situation. It is barely possible that the telegraph does not lie; though, if once detected in the truth, it would take the community very much by surprise. Those who do not seek dis-appointment had better wait for the facts.

We hear nothing more of Gov. Bramlette's call for 10,000 Kentuckians to 'save the Government.' Perhaps the Government is 'saved,' and their services not needed. We hope so.

It seems that Gov. Morton has concluded not to startle the people of Indiana by sending all the farm hands to battle; and so will give the Government only ten thousand men. But 'Brought Brought Brought' was too loyal to consider the trifling question of farm in Ohio, and so hurried his friends from the green fields of home to the red battle fields of Virginia.

Columbus is literally crammed with beggars for nomination by the Republican Convention. They remind us of wreckers on a beach, eager to plunder the good ship which they have lured to ruin.

SHODDY DASH. In noticing instances of foolish extravagance, so prevalent at this time in the great metropolis, the N. Y. Tribune says:

We heard the other day of a most ridiculous 'dash' made by a New Yorker of reputed wealth now; but who was not long ago a citizen of Rochester in moderate circumstances. The distinguished gentleman made his appearance in Broadway in a coach and four, with as many servants in livery as could be accommodated. Close by was his wife, in a separate carriage, drawn by two horses—with servants in livery as above. Next came another carriage, with like appointments, containing the children of the very distinguished couple!

His lordship is no doubt a loyal man and has prosecuted the war vigorously. He is simply squandering what he has stolen.

Reckless Sacrifice of Life.

The telegraph states that the withdrawal of Butler's army from its advanced position to our entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred cannot be regarded as a defeat. It is stated further that "the object aimed at was fully attained, and was decided upon by Butler even if his whole command had to be sacrificed." What was that object? Briefly—to make a diversion in favor of Grant. The country was advised, through high official sources, that Butler had an army sufficiently strong to take Richmond while Grant was engaging Lee. In fact it was given out through the same channels of information that Butler would occupy the Rebel capital on the 18th inst. Instead of accomplishing that object, we are now told that the Peninsular army, sixty thousand strong, were obliged to withdraw to the entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred. This reverse cannot be regarded as a defeat, and the apology is that it was only expected that Butler would keep the enemy engaged around Richmond, so as to prevent supplies and reinforcements reaching Lee. To accomplish this object the Administration and General Butler were willing to sacrifice sixty thousand men, for that is the number, so the telegraph states, of the army of the Peninsula. And because these sixty thousand men have not all been sacrificed, and Gen. Butler has been able to reach his fortifications, hence his reverse must not be regarded as a defeat. We ask the country to look at the entire indifference with which the men who now have the control of public affairs regard the lives of the gallant soldiers who have responded to their call for the avowed purpose of preserving and maintaining the government.

The apology for the reverses of Butler show a heartlessness and recklessness which are without excuse. The blunders and incapacity of a military leader, costing the sacrifice of thousands of valuable lives, is made to appear a necessity which never existed, and is an after thought to excuse the failure of a campaign which had different purposes in view than those now stated, and which might have been successful with competent generals.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

An Antediluvian Curiosity.

Some workmen engaged in putting up a new blacksmith shop at Johnstown, the other day, were a good deal astonished at finding a frog closely imbedded in the centre of a large stone which one of them had broken. It was at first thought that the frog was dead, but soon after the stone was broken he revived, and was about hopping off, when he was taken in charge by a bystander, and placed in a box covered with glass, in the pattern shop, where he has been visited by many of the curious in such matters. The stone in which he was originally broken forms a mass of rock of conglomerate sandstone, and quartz formation, and has been used for over thirty years in a wall along the canal, whence it was taken to be employed in the construction of the blacksmith shop alluded to above.

The stone presented no appearance of previous fracture, and the presence of the frog in the place where he was found can only be accounted for upon the hypothesis that he buried himself in the sand or mud on the approach of a long ago winter, there to await the coming of spring, as is the habit of the animal. But before his spring came, some convulsion of nature or action of the elements imprisoned him so firmly, that he could not get out, and the mud or sand in which he had hid himself was subsequently converted to solid stone by exposure to the sun and air through successive ages, and there he remained until released by a stroke of the mason's hammer in this latter half of the nineteenth century.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Southern News—Proceedings of the Confederate Congress.

THANKS TO GENERAL LEE AND HIS ARMY.
Mr. Echols, of Georgia, introduced the following preamble and joint resolutions: Whereas, Our cruel and vindictive foe, in their recent efforts to capture and destroy Richmond, having been again repulsed by our brave and heroic defenders, giving us thereby another occasion for the expression of our gratitude to our gallant troops as well as the profoundest thanksgiving to Almighty God; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That we recognize and adore the goodness of a merciful God in again crowning our arms with success, and giving us another victory over our implacable foe.
Resolved, That we hereby tender to General R. E. Lee and his gallant army, and all our noble and brave defenders in and around Richmond, our warmest thanks for their heroic and valor in the defense of our capital and the liberties of the country.

A truce between Denmark and the allies has been concluded for one month, ending June 12. In this country, he who speaks of a cessation of war, commits a crime. Will American bugles ever 'sing truce'?

In Liverpool, cotton is firm and unchanged, and breadstuffs inactive.

New York, May 25: Stocks dull, but steady, leaving off strong: Gold 84 3/4, CB 22; Reading 46, N. Y. C. 33 3/4, one year certificates, 88 3/8, four year and unchanged at 75 1/2 and 75, choice amber Mill corn, firm and unchanged, oats dull and heavy 86 and 87, pork shade firmer at 27 1/2, lard 27 1/2, old 30 1/2, whiskey quiet, nominal 27, sugar shade higher 16 1/2, Cuba petroleum quiet.

A NEWSPAPER CONVENTION.—The publishers of western newspapers lately held a convention at Cincinnati. They adopted a higher scale of prices for advertising, and decided that they would employ any telegraph line which would do the work needed cheaply and best. Resolutions were adopted favoring the introduction of machinery for making paper from wood or anything else which would take the place of rags; resolutions were also adopted in favor of resisting the demands made by combinations of printers, and recommending the employment of female compositors whenever convenient.

Lincoln's Body Guard.

A company of the Ohio cavalry, commanded by Capt. Bennett, of Scott's 900, has been appointed a body-guard to the President. They are quartered on the grounds south of the President's house.—Baltimore Transcript.

As Napoleon First and Third had their body guards—Caesar and Cromwell had theirs—all the European Monarchs have body guards, why should not Mr. Lincoln have his?—*Ex.*
The amount of killing that is endured by the rebel armies is perfectly miraculous. In glancing over the records of battles, from Bull Run No. 1, to Chancellorsville No. 2, and examining the details of the carnage in each of these conflicts, one is overwhelmed with a variety of emotions, in which horror, wonder and astonishment are predominant—horror at the monstrous aggregate of slaughter, wonder at the resources of the rebels in supplying such enormous losses, astonishing that any one people less in number than the population of India can submit to such wholesale killing without extermination. Does the reader recall a battle in which the "slaughter" of the rebels was not "terrific"? Is there a case on record in which the carnage of these great battles was not "awful"? Was there ever a conflict in which the rebel loss was not "heavy"? Are not their casualties invariably "heavier" than ours? Do not their dead always lie in "heaps"? Do we not always "mow" them down at short range with double charges of grape and canister, and are we not constantly getting them into positions where their "solid masses" are scattered like chaff before some division that suddenly rises to its feet on the edge of some "timber"? Is not their loss always "severe," frequently " tremendous," not unfrequently "awful," and on oft-recurring occasions "perfectly horrible"?

Despite these three years' endurance of such calamities, the rebel armies, originally not extraordinary as to size, seem to-day to exist in as great force as ever. Lee is debating with Grant near Spottsylvania; Beauregard is holding Butler in check at Bermuda Hundred; Johnston is keeping Sherman active in Georgia; Taylor, Smith and Maquider have closed around Banks on the Red River. The question is a puzzling one, and we despair of being able to attain its solution.—Chicago Times.

The \$300 Commutation Clause.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, a leading Abolition paper, says:

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

Senator Morgan will introduce a bill to-morrow repealing the \$300 clause. The disposition of Congress is more strongly in favor of repeal than when the question was last voted upon.

Those who are opposed to the repeal had better write to their Members of Congress on the subject.

Sad and Terrible Facts.

Nearly One Hundred Thousand men have already been killed or wounded in this last effort to take Richmond.

John M. Botts says:—"From the portion of my house I and my family have seen nine battles fought on my own fields, and just before my own door, between hostile troops who but yesterday, as it were, boasted of a common history, a common nationality and a common destiny."

It is rumored that Secretary Stanton has borrowed of Gen. B. F. Butler his remarkable "key to Richmond," to aid him in unlocking the obstinate mysteries of that undecipherable despatch from Gen. Grant. It falls him, he will next send for Col. Cutts, the keyhole expert.

A Pennsylvania spinster, named Hester Longney, has just received a legacy of \$50,000 from a distant relative, whom she never saw but once but whose heart she won by her kindness towards him.

CAN'T BE DONE.—Wilke's Spirit asserts that the nation cannot live with Abraham Lincoln and Seward at its head during the next terrible four years. Even if honest they are unequal to the task; and that they are not too honest, is evident in the arts they have devised to subjugate the expression of the loyal masses, in the name of the party they have labored to destroy.

[From the New York Day Book.]

Symptoms of a Riot.

The city has been in a very feverish condition during the past week. The Abolition papers assert that there has been imminent danger of a riot. At all events, Governor Seymour, with a devoted patriotism which the Abolitionists do most joyfully commend, has made every arrangement for its prompt suppression, should one occur. The military has been notified to be ready at a moment's warning. The draft, however, has been suspended, and no cause of disturbance, that we are aware of, seems to exist, except the effort of a few soulless railroad corporations to compel their employees to work sixteen or seventeen hours per day! A more grinding or cruel servitude was never inflicted on white men since the days Sardanapalus harassed them to drags to work like oxen. It is to be hoped that the men have spirit enough and pluck enough to break up such a vile and abominable system. Southern negroes would revolt, and justly, too, against such cruelty as that. This affair has given rise to some excitement, but we do not see why even timid people should grow nervous on account of it. The men have been very orderly and quiet, and disturbed no one, though standing firmly for their rights. The wicked, however, flee when no man pursueth, and for this reason the Abolitionists, perhaps, were alarmed lest the scenes of last July were to be enacted over again. It may be that fighting in Virginia is contagious. However this may be, the war reports undoubtedly produce an unnatural excitement, which is very visible in a large city like New York in the general restlessness and feverishness of the people. There is, perhaps, no telling, under such circumstances, what any accidental disturbance might lead to but we opine that there is very little danger of any serious riot, unless the military authorities again resort to a sweeping draft, which we suppose is not contemplated. New Yorkers are the most quiet and best natured people in the world when let alone, but when "governed too much" they seem to have an invincible disposition to turn "rebels." It is very strange that they can not get the hang of our "new nation."

By Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY EMPIRE

MORNING REPORT.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Guinea station, May 22.—The advance of the army under Hancock arrived at Milford yesterday and met a force of the enemy said to be 13,000 strong and drove them through town, pursuing them some distance. Our loss unknown.

An attack was made on our head quarters train near Guinea Station yesterday afternoon. The 114th regiment Pa. reserves with 68th Pa. volunteers formed in line and drove the rebels consisting of the 9th Virginia cavalry across the bridge. One man of the 68th Pa. killed and two or three wounded. Several prisoners taken.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 22, 10 A. M.—Hancock is 7 miles south of Bowling Green and occupies the bridge over Mattapony. Our cavalry had a good deal of fighting, but drove the enemy all the time. Our position is now deemed important, and Richmond in greater danger than ever.

OFFICIAL War Department, Washington, May 22.—Maj. Gen. Dix received a despatch from Gen. Grant dated 11 o'clock last night, stating that the army moved from its position to North Anna, following closely on Lee's army. The Sixth corps marched by way of Harris Store to Jencks's ford. The Eighth corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting in position without much opposition. Shortly after it was known they were violently attacked and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners, and every thing looks exceedingly favorable.

Another despatch giving details of the movement of our troops, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says he was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid firing of infantry or artillery. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse to the enemy.

At the position attacked by Hancock the rebels were entrenched and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset, but before dark he had forced them from their works and driven them across the stream. Also said in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was great; our loss was incalculable. The enemy charged against our artillery and suffered especially from cavalry.

A despatch from General Grant dated 3 o'clock this morning has also been received. It states the enemy has fallen back from North Anna and we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in say Lee is falling back on Richmond.

Official despatches from Head Quarters say that Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but has not had time to count them or ascertain his loss. Hancock is storming rifle pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between 100 and 200 prisoners and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned. Warren also captured some official papers, among which was official orders calling on boys 15 years of age to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the work.

Sheridan is this morning at Dunkirk and will be at Milford to-night.

No despatches have been received from Sherman, and none expected for several days.

A despatch from Butler has been received to-day, relating briefly to respective forces.

Admiral Lee in telegram dated 22nd to Secretary of Navy states that last night and Saturday night the enemy attacked our army and was handsomely repulsed.

From Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Herald's correspondent says: General Hancock's Corps moved at midnight on the 20th, following the road opened by our cavalry, and marched to Bowling Green unobstructed, crossing Mattapony at Milford, and proceeding directly south a mile, Hancock halted his column and formed in line of battle in a commanding position on a crest of hills where he is confident he can stand against any force Lee will deem it prudent to attack with. We occupy the Railroad between the rebel army and Richmond over which Lee transported all supplies for his army. Lee must evacuate his stronghold in the swamps and forests near Spottsylvania C. H. and cut his way through the net which he is entangled, and march his army Richmond-ward, or he must crush the Army of the Potomac where it lies.

Another correspondent says Lee finds his position in front of Spottsylvania completely turned and compelled to a sally. It is now a race who shall first reach the left line of the rebel defenses supposed to be on the North Anna River. Lee is a trifle ahead. Our army in good condition.

On the afternoon of the 21st General Wright was attacked but soon put the rebels to flight.

Another correspondent says the fight at Milford Station that French's battery amused the rebels while the cavalry force flanked the position, when they retreated leaving behind a battery, six officers and sixty men, besides a quantity of delicacies, wearing apparel &c., sent up from Richmond the day previous.

Arrival of the Glasgow—Conviction of Andrews.

New York, May 25.—The steamer Glasgow from Liverpool 12th arrived.

The trial of John W. Andrews leader in the New York riots was concluded last night. He was convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for three years. He made two speeches in which he said instead of inciting rioters to violence he did all he could to deter them. But he admitted that he sympathized with them in opposing the draft, and claimed he had a perfect right to express his opinions.

From General Sherman.

New York, May 25.—The extended details of Sherman's operations in the Tribune show that after several days fighting, on the morning of the 16th, the rebels were found to be in full retreat. Supplies, ammunition trains burning but the artillery was carried off.

Unparalleled Valor of the Negroes.

New York, May 25.—The 9th Corps correspondent says simultaneous with the attack on our left flank was heard on our right. The 19th Division of cavalry attacked our extreme right wing composed of Federal colored troops. The attack was met with great steadiness, and a heavy volley from the rifles of the colored troops brought the rebels to a halt. They formed again however and advanced more steadily when they were again met with unflinching bravery. Finding they could make no impression they left the field. Next morning not a rebel was to be seen in our front. Here on our left the rebel strategy so often successful with this army of cutting off supplies was foiled and they abandoned the attempt with disgust.

From Red River.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A dispatch from General Canby dated the 18th at the mouth of Red River says Banks' troops had arrived Semmesport yesterday, and will reach Morreza to-day. The army is in better condition than expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations.

The Cowardice of the Negro Troops.

The battle field correspondent of the New York News thus alludes to our loyal black allies. He says:

There is one fact connected with the event I have briefly recounted, to which I wish to call public attention. During the whole of the conflict on the right, and when our troops were being inordinately driven from the field, the Negro troops of Burnside's corps were at hand, but so little confidence was placed in them that Gen. Burnside declared he dare not trust them in this exigency. By this it will be judged that the Negro troops are to be more ornamental than useful, and their numbers only valuable to swell the aggregate of our apparent strength.

It is rumored that quiet a number of the delegates elected as Lincoln men to the Baltimore Convention, are secretly pledged to vote against him.

Dayton Market.

DAYTON, May 25.
HARSHMAN'S FLOUR—Red wheat, wholemeal 7 1/2.
WHEAT—\$1 40.
CORN—100; Shelled 90¢/100.
OATS—70.
RYE—1 10¢/15.
BARLEY—\$1 20.
COFFEE—45¢/50.
SUGAR—19¢/22.
EGGS—13¢/15 per doz.
WHISKY—1 25.
CHEESE—16¢/17.
DRIED PEACHES—16¢/18.
DRIED APPLES—9¢/12.
BEANS—Per bushel \$2 50¢/3 00.
HAY—Timothy \$30 per ton.
TEAS—\$1 00¢/1 60.
RICE—9¢/11 per lb.
BUTTER—40¢/45.
LARD—12¢/15.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the trustees of Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, at their meeting on the 24th day of July, 1864, praying that a township road be laid out as follows: Beginning at a stone at the southeast corner of the south-east quarter of section 16, town 2, range 5 east, 2d. in the south line of said section, thence along said section line west, to the center of the township road between Miami and German townships. [May 23, 1864.] F. SWATZKE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Washington and Lehigh Valley, under the firm name of Helridge & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, May 21. Persons having claims against the firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to pay by Saturday of this week. JACOB H. FRIDGE, FRANK SAUP.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John B. Kessler, Sheriff, No. 700, Superior Court.
By virtue of, and in obedience to, the command of an order of sale made in the above cause, and made and directed by the Superior Court of Montgomery County, Ohio, I will offer at Public Sale at the door of the Court House, in the city of Dayton, on Saturday, June 25th, A. D., at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, to-wit: Lots numbered four thousand one hundred and thirty-five (4135), four thousand one hundred and thirty-six (4136), four thousand one hundred and thirty-seven (4137), four thousand one hundred and thirty-eight (4138), four thousand one hundred and thirty-nine (4139), four thousand one hundred and forty (4140), four thousand one hundred and forty-one (4141), four thousand one hundred and forty-two (4142), four thousand one hundred and forty-three (4143), four thousand one hundred and forty-four (4144), four thousand one hundred and forty-five (4145), four thousand one hundred and forty-six (4146), four thousand one hundred and forty-seven (4147), four thousand one hundred and forty-eight (4148), four thousand one hundred and forty-nine (4149), four thousand one hundred and fifty (4150), four thousand one hundred and fifty-one (4151), four thousand one hundred and fifty-two (4152), four thousand one hundred and fifty-three (4153), four thousand one hundred and fifty-four (4154), four thousand one hundred and fifty-five (4155), four thousand one hundred and fifty-six (4156), four thousand one hundred and fifty-seven (4157), four thousand one hundred and fifty-eight (4158), four thousand one hundred and fifty-nine (4159), four thousand one hundred and sixty (4160), four thousand one hundred and sixty-one (4161), four thousand one hundred and sixty-two (4162), four thousand one hundred and sixty-three (4163), four thousand one hundred and sixty-four (4164), four thousand one hundred and sixty-five (4165), four thousand one hundred and sixty-six (4166), four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven (4167), four thousand one hundred and sixty-eight (4168), four thousand one hundred and sixty-nine (4169), four thousand one hundred and seventy (4170), four thousand one hundred and seventy-one (4171), four thousand one hundred and seventy-two (4172), four thousand one hundred and seventy-three (4173), four thousand one hundred and seventy-four (4174), four thousand one hundred and seventy-five (4175), four thousand one hundred and seventy-six (4176), four thousand one hundred and seventy-seven (4177), four thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (4178), four thousand one hundred and seventy-nine (4179), four thousand one hundred and eighty (4180), four thousand one hundred and eighty-one (4181), four thousand one hundred and eighty-two (4182), four thousand one hundred and eighty-three (4183), four thousand one hundred and eighty-four (4184), four thousand one hundred and eighty-five (4185), four thousand one hundred and eighty-six (4186), four thousand one hundred and eighty-seven (4187), four thousand one hundred and eighty-eight (4188), four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine (4189), four thousand one hundred and ninety (4190), four thousand one hundred and ninety-one (4191), four thousand one hundred and ninety-two (4192), four thousand one hundred and ninety-three (4193), four thousand one hundred and 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sixteen (4216), four thousand two hundred and seventeen (4217), four thousand two hundred and eighteen (4218), four thousand two hundred and nineteen (4219), four thousand two hundred and twenty (4220), four thousand two hundred and twenty-one (4221), four thousand two hundred and twenty-two (4222), four thousand two hundred and twenty-three (4223), four thousand two hundred and twenty-four (4224), four thousand two hundred and twenty-five (4225), four thousand two hundred and twenty-six (4226), four thousand two hundred and twenty-seven (4227), four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight (4228), four thousand two hundred and twenty-nine (4229), four thousand two hundred and thirty (4230), four thousand two hundred and thirty-one (4231), four thousand two hundred and thirty-two (4232), four thousand two hundred and thirty-three (4233), four thousand two hundred and thirty-four (4234), four thousand two hundred and thirty-five (4235), four thousand two hundred and thirty-six (4236), four 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